

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 2 have been amended to correct the informalities noted by the Examiner. More specifically, claim 1 is amended to more clearly define “authentication data”. Claim 2 has been amended to more clearly define the claim at lines 3 and 4 by replacing “man” with –man’s. No new matter has been introduced.

Therefore, withdrawal of the objection to claims 1 and 2 is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-4, 14-18, 21-23 and 26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Burger. To overcome this rejection claim 1 has been amended. Amended claim 1 requires that the built-in communication means be wirelessly connectable to a public network. This feature is supported at page 10, lines 33-34 and Fig.1. The Burger reference does not disclose the combination of features set forth in amended claim 1.

In Fig. 1 of Burger, there is no communication means with the external apparatus. Further, at column 6, Burger teaches that there is **no communication**, whether by wire or wirelessly, to or from a remote location central processing unit (CPU). Thus, Burger does not teach or even suggest the use of a wireless connection to the reader 12 in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 2 of Burger, the reader 12 is **wire-connected** to the PC 48. In other words, the Burger reference fails to disclose the wireless connection as defined by amended claim 1. Further, the Burger reference does not suggest connection to a public network. Thus, the Burger reference fails to disclose the built-in communication means wirelessly connectable to a public network.

The Examiner mentioned that a control chip is used to control communications for the reader. However, as disclosed at column 5, lines 16 to 19 in Burger, Burger only discloses the inhibition of communications at the reader 12 before user authentication is

confirmed. Thus, the Burger reference fails to disclose no specific communication medium necessary for actual communications. Amended claim 1 features, in combination, a built-in communication means wirelessly connectable to a public network. Accordingly, the Burger reference does not suggest the claimed combination.

Further, the Burger reference discloses, as shown in Fig. 2, an authentication system for providing authentication to the public entering or exiting in a building. On the other hand, the portable personal authentication apparatus defined by amended claim 1 features personal authentication. Therefore, the Burger reference fails to disclose this feature, the portable personal authentication apparatus defined by amended claim 1 is totally different from the Burger reference.

In regards to claims 3 and 4, the Examiner indicates that Burger describes in an example how the personal authentication device can be connected to a computer of a purchaser (user). Our claim 3 (depending from claim 1), however, requires that the portable personal authentication apparatus have built-in communication means for providing wireless connection to a public network to provide personal authentication in an electronic system. Thus, Burger does not suggest the combination defined by claim 3 or claim 4 (depending from claims 2 and 1).

In regards to claims 14-18, the Examiner mentioned that Burger discloses how a smart card representative of the personal authentication device can be inserted into a card reader slot that is capable of reading the aforementioned biological data (finger print data). However, as clearly shown in Burger's Fig. 1, the scanner 16 is arranged on the reader 12 of which slot 18 receives a smart card 14. In other words, the scanner 16 is not mounted on the smart card 14. On the other hand, as defined by claims 14-18, the PC

card is equipped with reading means. Thus, Burger does not teach this feature.

Accordingly, the portable personal authentication apparatus defined by each of claims 14-18 is novel and non-obvious with respect to the Burger reference.

In regards to claims 21-23 and 26, the Examiner mentioned that Burger's example describes the personal authentication device can be connected to a computer of a purchaser (user)---. However, as described with respect to claim 1, the portable personal authentication apparatus defined by each of claims 21-23 and 26 (depending either directly or indirectly from claim 1) requires that built-in communication means provide wireless connection to a public network to provide personal authentication in an electronic system. Thus, Burger does not teach or even suggest the combinations defined by claims 21-23 and 26.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, withdrawal of rejection to claims 1-4, 14-18, 21-23 and 26 is respectfully requested.

Claims 5-10, 11-13, 19, 20, 24 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger in view of Rosen. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

In regards to claim 5-7, each of these references fails to disclose the feature that personal authentication apparatus leaves the balance of the E-cash after the settlement and the user history of the E-cash in the storage section.

In regards to claims 8-10, the Examiner mentioned that Burger's design makes no mention of including a storage means in the personal authentication device for storing credit information to be used for electronic commerce, but Rosen teaches this. However, Rosen does not teach the use of a storage means for storing credit information. See

column 2, lines 34-51. Further, there is no description of storing means for storing credit information at column 3, lines 31-35. Thus, neither the Burger nor Rosen references disclose a storage means for storing credit information as required by claims 8-10.

Thus, claims 5-7 and 8-10 are believed to be patentable over Burger in view of Rosen.

In regards to claims 13 and 25, both the Burger and Rosen references fail to disclose the notifying system for providing urgent notification to a competent center in the case of an emergency having occurred. Claims 11, 19 and 24 directly or indirectly depend from claim 5. Accordingly, claims 5-10, 11-13, 19, 20, 24 and 25 are believed to be patentable over 5-10, 11-13, 19, 20, 24 and 25 and thus, withdrawal of rejection to claims 5-10, 11-13, 19, 20, 24 and 25 are respectfully requested.

Claims 13, 20 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger in view of Mansell. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

In regards to claims 13, the Examiner mentioned that Mansell teaches in column 1, lines 53-67 that emergencies in a motor vehicle may arise and that there is a need to be able to report the emergency or request appropriate assistance.

However, both references fail to suggest the necessity of combining the techniques of authentication and emergency reporting on emergency. Thus, the portable personal authentication defined by each of Claims 13, 20 and 25 is believed to be patentable over the reference Burger in view of Mansell.

Further, neither the Burger nor Mansell reference discloses the feature that the portable personal authentication apparatus is used at least for notification of cancellation

given in the case of canceling the urgent notification and the feature that authentication data read by the portable personal authentication apparatus is sent to the compete center by the communication means in the case of given the notification of cancel. Thus, the portable personal authentication defined by each of claims 13, 20 and 25 is believed to be patentable over the reference Burger in view of Mansell. Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection to claims 13, 20 and 25 is respectfully requested.

Claims 11, 12, 19 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burger in view of Rosen and further in view of Maeda.

The Maeda reference discloses automatic collecting of a toll charge from a vehicle traveling along a toll road in accordance with communication between the communication device on a vehicle and communication device at the toll. The portable personal authentication apparatuses defined by claims 11, 12, 19 and 24 feature the communication means connectable to a public network. Each of the references fails to disclose this feature. Thus, the portable personal authentication defined by each of Claims 11, 12, 19 and 24 is believed to be patentable over Burger in view of Rosen further in view of Maeda.

Claims 27 to 37 are added. The registering means and storing means in claim 27 are supported at page 12, line 23. Claim 28 is supported at page 12, lines 3 to 10. Claim 29 is supported at page 12, lines 2 to 10. Claim 30 is supported at page 12, lines 18 to 19. Claim 31 is supported at page 14, lines 24 to 26. Claims 32 and 33 are supported at page 10, lines 29 to 31. Claims 34 and 35 are supported at Fig. 1. Claims 36 and 37 include these elements.

Each of the claims now in this application is believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of this application, as amended, is therefore respectfully requested.

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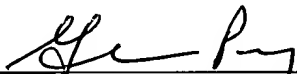
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Respectfully submitted,

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